

Business Notices.

MARCH.

Grain, growing Winter, does not
 And spring with seed and rain advances;
 One more week and the fields are green,
 Which, drawn by laughing hoofs, advances,
 The snow down by the gentle breeze,
 Which in the soft air is now blowing,
 And through our long impeded streams
 The tide once more is brightly flowing.

The best with warmest beds is life,
 The clock with tick and tock is lighted,
 And Commerce, waking into life,
 For strength, vigor, and life is sought;
 The first week of March is the best time,
 The first of the year is the best time,
 And every week of the year is best,
 As every week of the year is best.

Our House, Office, and Store, is open,
 And we have a large stock of goods,
 Which we will sell at a low price,
 And we will sell at a low price.

SAWS—HOE & CO'S PATENT GRINDING SAWS,
 PLASTERING TRAVELERS, &c., can be had, wholesale and retail,
 at the principal hardware stores, at the wholesale of the manu-
 facturers, New York, and at the works, at the works, at the works,
 at the works, at the works, at the works, at the works, at the works,

LEARY & CO'S NEW QUARTERLY PATTERS FOR
 GENTLEMEN'S DRESS HATS is this day, together with a
 large quantity of Paris Hats of all styles, including the cele-
 brated CAPEBONNET, and a large quantity of articles in
 the same class, and for sale at our counters only. LEARY & CO.,
 120 Broadway, New York, and at the works, at the works, at the works,

GENTLEMEN'S HATS—BIRD, 49 NASSAU ST.,
 will introduce the various styles for Spring on MONDAY,
 March 2. They will be distinguished by the style and quality,
 and the price will be as low as the market. BIRD, 49 NASSAU ST.,
 and at the works, at the works, at the works, at the works, at the works,

While passing up Nassau-st., our attention was
 attracted by the beautiful and elegant Hats now exhibited at
 ESPERANZA'S, No. 12 Nassau-st., and at the works, at the works, at the works,
 and at the works, at the works, at the works, at the works, at the works,

GO IN! GO IN! GO IN!
 DAILEY & CO'S, No. 61 and 63 Broadway, and at the works, at the works, at the works,
 and at the works, at the works, at the works, at the works, at the works,

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Our closing sale
 is discontinued on MONDAY, March 10, and at the works, at the works, at the works,
 and at the works, at the works, at the works, at the works, at the works,

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW-SHADES
 at Wholesale—KELLY & FERGUSON, No. 20 Broadway, and at the works, at the works, at the works,
 and at the works, at the works, at the works, at the works, at the works,

STIRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857.
 Now on exhibition, at the superior stock of VALLEY,
 TAPPEY, BRUNELL, THREE-PLY AND IRONIA CARPETS,
 imported expressly for this Spring trade, which will be sold at
 the lowest prices, and at the works, at the works, at the works,

WILLIAM S. DORR, No. 101 NASSAU ST. (Acker-
 man's Building), PRINTER, and at the works, at the works, at the works,
 and at the works, at the works, at the works, at the works, at the works,

EVERYBODY acknowledges that our prices for
 CIGARS, GLASS, GLASS, GLASS, GLASS, GLASS, GLASS, GLASS, GLASS, GLASS,
 and at the works, at the works, at the works, at the works, at the works,

MESSERS' LONDON CORDIAL GIN.
 Imported by J. M. SINGER & CO., and at the works, at the works, at the works,
 and at the works, at the works, at the works, at the works, at the works,

SEWING MACHINES.—J. M. SINGER & CO'S GAT-
 TING, a beautiful Patent, contains full and reliable in-
 formation about the Sewing Machine, and at the works, at the works, at the works,

WIGS—HAIR-DYE—WIGS—BATHOLIN'S
 WIGS, a beautiful Patent, contains full and reliable in-
 formation about the Wigs, and at the works, at the works, at the works,

THE AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPH UNQUELLED, taken
 by MRS. BROWN, No. 23 Broadway, and at the works, at the works, at the works,

HEATH, WYNKOP & CO.,
 No. 63 Liberty St., N. Y., and at the works, at the works, at the works,

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Perfect digestion and
 pure blood produce healthy blood, and at the works, at the works, at the works,

THE CROWN INCREASES, and will continue to do
 so as long as our prices are low, and at the works, at the works, at the works,

40 MURRAY STREET.
 STRAUS & MARVIN, No. 40 and 42 Broadway, and at the works, at the works, at the works,

INDIANS IN TROUBLE—ROW WITH A CHIEF'S COM-
 PANY.—On Saturday, James Healy, an Indian of the
 Onondaga tribe, appeared at the office of the Chief of
 Police, and stated that eleven of his men, including
 two of his sons, were confined, against their will, at a
 hotel on the corner of Third Avenue and Twenty-fourth
 street, and he requested that they might be released.

The Chief sent him to the Captain of the Twenty-first
 Ward Police, and that officer sent two policemen to
 bring away Healy's sons. The young men were liberated
 without difficulty, and orders were then sent to the
 hotel that the others should be set at liberty; but this
 time the police met with opposition, both from the
 landlord, who claimed that the Indians owed him for
 board, and from the attaches of Healy & Co's
 Circus, who claimed that the Indians had made an
 engagement with them to go to Europe, and now they
 wished to break the contract. The officers refused to
 listen to their arguments, and were about to release
 the prisoners, when they were set upon by forty or
 fifty men, who beat them severely and forced them to
 leave. During the row, one of the Indians who was
 assisting the police, was stabbed. Four boys and a
 negro, taking advantage of the melee, escaped. Five
 of the tribe were yet at the hotel, but they will probably
 be liberated to-day, and those who have detained
 them, and who assaulted the police, will be arrested.

The London complete of the conduct of Healy & Co.
 toward them, and that they were induced by false
 representations to sign an article binding themselves to
 go to Europe.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Strakosky troupe give
 "La Reine del Reine" this evening, with M. de
 De-Wilhelm as Maria. The season is rapidly drawing
 to a close.

New-York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1857.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE holds her Annual State Election to-morrow. The preliminary canvass has been spirited, though the vote will doubtless be much lighter than last Fall. WILLIAM HAILE of Hindsdale is the Republican candidate for Governor, and the present able and faithful Representatives in Congress, JAMES PIKE, MASON W. TAPPAN and AARON H. CRAGEN, are all candidates for reelection. We hope to chronicle their success and a general verdict in favor of those principles so nobly sustained last November by "The Old Granite State."

At a late hour last night we received a copy of the judgment of Chief Justice Taney in the case of Dred Scott. It will be found in another column, and will be commented on in these columns. The opposing judgment of Judge McLean, we hope to publish to-morrow. We are happy to learn that Judge Grier is among the Judges who decided in favor of the Missouri Compromise. The Court thus stands six to three, and not seven to two as at first reported.

"What can be farther than to let the People of any Territory settle the Slavery question for themselves?" Such was the inquiry triumphantly urged by the advocates in the Free States of Buchanan's election throughout the late excited canvass. The Republicans were incessantly charged by them with making an invidious, unfounded distinction between American citizens residing in States and those who may have migrated thence into Territories, denying to the latter important rights universally conceded to the former. It was on the platform thus formed that a minority of the Free States were carried by Buchanan, and his election secured. Patiently and earnestly did the Republicans labor to prove this pretense of "Squatter Sovereignty" a delusion and a snare. The desperately blind who were determined not to see were reinforced by a smaller number really deluded, and the equal right of Americans living in Territories with those living in States was proclaimed as the genuine Democratic doctrine, and ratified as aforesaid. Vainly did we point to the Cincinnati Democratic Platform as ardently embodying that very doctrine of Territorial pupillage and wardship which it was vaunted as denying. Now, Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois were carried for Buchanan on the false pretense that he and his prominent supporters were hostile to Slavery Extension and tenacious only that the People of the Territories should decide the Slavery Question for themselves.

Now mark the doctrine of Mr. Buchanan's Inaugural Address on this very subject:

"A difference of opinion has arisen in regard to the time when the people of a Territory shall decide this question for themselves. This is a happy matter of fact, but it is a question which belongs to the Supreme Court of the United States, before whom it is now pending, and will, it is understood, be speedily and finally settled. In the meantime, in common with all good citizens, I shall cheerfully submit, whatever my feelings, to the decision of the Supreme Court, and I shall not permit my individual opinion to influence my vote, or to influence the vote of any other citizen."

"O where, tell me where" is Squatter Sovereignty? Where the inherent, indefeasible right of the People of a Territory, equally with those of a State, to form and change their own institutions? When they came to form a State Government, they may forbid Slavery—of course they may—no thanks to "Squatter Sovereignty" for that. But, as people of a Territory, no such right is conceded them.

Nine tenths, ninety-nine hundredths of them may desire to keep Slavery out of their community from the start; but no power to do this is conceded them, and any single slaveholder is authorized to establish Slavery practically among them, in defiance of every one else. Mr. Buchanan's "individual opinion" comes practically to this result; and he points us to the Supreme Court as about to give an authoritative decision, which decision, as he well knew, would sustain the most extravagant claims of the slave-breeder. All the acts passed by so many different Congresses (the 1st included), tending to limit or forbid Slavery in the Territories, are nullified at a blow—even the act or joint resolve authorizing the Annexation of Texas, is obnoxious to this sweeping condemnation. Any slaveholder, under this new decision, may plant Slavery in Minnesota or Nebraska to-morrow, in ostentatious defiance of their whole People. Such, reduced to practice, is Squatter Sovereignty.

The letters of our Kansas correspondent, which we publish to-day, afford most valuable material for completing the history of the second Bogus Legislature. Along with other interesting matters, these letters give us the act for a constitutional Convention and Mr. Geary's veto thereof, notwithstanding which the bill was passed over his head by a unanimous vote. This act provides that between the 1st day of March and the 1st day of April, the Sheriffs of the counties, to be assisted by deputies appointed by themselves, shall take a census of the white inhabitants "actually residing" in their respective counties, and before the 10th of April shall file in the office of the Judges of Probate for their respective counties a complete list of all the qualified voters therein on the 1st of April preceding, which lists the Judges of Probate shall add to, after and amend at their discretion, upon application made to them, up to the first of May; only those borne on these amended lists to be allowed to vote for members of the Convention.

As these Sheriffs and Judges of Probate are all creatures of the Bogus Legislature, elected by the body—miserable creatures, too, of whom Jones and Sterrard may be taken as fair specimens—and as they are constituted, so far as the lists of voters are concerned, absolute judges as to who are and who are not "actual residents" and voters, it can be readily seen how much confidence will be due to lists of voters got up under such auspices. These lists are in fact a quite ingenious plan for reducing the amount of fraudulent voting to precisely the smallest quantity needed, and thus to avoid the scandal not only of open violence like that displayed at all the previous Kansas elections, but of unnecessary and superfluous cheating. It is quite likely that in the counties in which the Free-State men are decidedly and overwhelmingly in the majority, no attempt will be made to deprive them of it, while even in the doubtful counties only so many fictitious names will be placed on the lists as will be essential to secure a majority. Thus, with the smallest amount of fraud and false-appearing necessary for the purpose, and without any outward exhibition of force, the Convention will be as effectually packed as if a host of armed ruffians from Missouri should march into the Territory, as heretofore, and take military possession of the polls.

The principal objection taken in Gov. Geary's veto message is that the act contains no provision for referring the work of the Convention to the people, to be approved or disapproved by them. The Governor also objects to the insufficiency of the existing population. Upon this point, however, like other advocates of Squatter Sovereignty, he falls into some apparent contradictions. We quote the following passage:

"The leading idea and fundamental principle of our organic act, as expressed in the law itself, was to leave the actual bona fide inhabitants of the Territory 'perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way.' The act confers almost unlimited power upon the people, and the only restriction imposed upon its exercise is the Constitution of the United States."

Upon this "leading idea and fundamental principle" of the Nebraska bill, the Governor subsequently presents the following comment:

"The idea of surrendering the sovereignty of the Territories—the certain property of the people of the several States—into the hands of the few who first chance to wander into them, is, to me, a political novelty. It is just that the Territories should exercise the rights of sovereign States until their condition and numbers become such as to entitle them to be admitted into the Union on an equality with the original States."

But it is not the Governor alone who falls into inconsistencies and self-contradictions—the act itself contains one of a fatal character, putting it entirely in the power of the Governor to defeat, if he chooses, the proposed Convention. As already stated, and as will be seen in the act printed elsewhere at length, the lists of voters to be prepared by the bogus Sheriffs and perfected by the bogus Judges of Probate are to consist of the qualified voters resident in the respective counties on the 1st of April, and by the eighth section of the act no person shall be permitted to vote at the election of delegates unless his name shall be borne on that list. Such is the qualification of voters as set forth in the first eight sections of the act. But the eleventh section establishes a new, independent and contradictory qualification. That section is in the following words:

"Sec. 11. Every bona fide inhabitant of the Territory of Kansas, on the third Monday of April, 1857, being a citizen of the United States over the age of twenty-one years, and who shall have resided three months next before said election in the county in which he or she votes, and no other person whatever, shall be entitled to vote at said election, and any person qualified as a voter may be a delegate to said Convention, and no others."

This section expressly provides that every citizen of the United States resident for three months previous to the 22d of June in the county in which he offers to vote, and "no other person whatever," shall be entitled to vote. It not only is not required that the name of the voter shall be borne on any list, but to be a voter two things not required of the listed voters are necessary, namely: a residence in the county where the vote is offered, commencing as early as the 22d of March and continuing down to the 22d of June.

Though the act has been evidently drawn with the view of excluding the Governor from all control over the election, yet in one matter his cooperation is essential. The seventh section imposes upon him, in conjunction with the Territorial Secretary, the duty of apportioning the members of the Convention among the counties and districts upon a ratio based upon the number of "legal voters."

Unless such an apportionment is first made no convention can be chosen. Now it is perfectly competent for Governor Geary to decline to make any such apportionment on the ground of the ambiguity and self-contradiction of the act as to who the "legal voters" are upon which that apportionment is to be based. Let him do that and the Bogus Legislature will find itself caught in one of its own springs.

We have shown in previous articles that our city school system is totally destitute of the essential requisite of general oversight and central control. The only persons holding official relations to the system who are led from their position to look at it in that light are the salaried officers acting under the Board of Education—the Clerk of that Board and his assistants, the Superintendent of Schools and his assistants, and the Superintendent of School Buildings. These officers undoubtedly do good service in acting as eyes, ears, mind and memory to the Board of Education, which, but for the supply of intelligence thus afforded, and being thus constantly put in mind of their duties, would, we suspect, fail to get on at all, involving the whole business in inextricable confusion. But these officers have no power or authority of their own; they can only act upon the system through the agency of the Board of Education and the local boards, and the principal part of their energies, as we should judge, is exhausted upon the *vis inertia* of those bodies, now in painfully endeavoring to push them up hill in the right direction, now in attempting still more painfully to prevent them from rolling down hill in the wrong direction.

Though this want of control and supervision is felt throughout the whole system, it is perhaps nowhere so strikingly exhibited as in the matter of the erection of new school-houses—a subject which engrosses a great deal of the attention and time of the Board of Education, but by no means with all the beneficial results that might be desired. It is obvious that this business of erecting new school-houses, whether we consider the amount of expenditure involved, the new charges for current expenses to which the school money is thereforward annually subjected, and the great difference in the working and efficiency of the whole system between school-houses on a good plan and school-houses on a bad plan, school-houses in situations where they are needed and school-houses built at the same or a greater expense in situations where they might be dispensed with—it is obvious, we say, from these considerations, what great advantages would be derived from intrusting the expenditure of this money to somebody acting upon a system taking a comprehensive view of the comparative needs of the entire population, and in all its expenditures looking not merely to the present but both to the past and the future, and that with the view of producing the greatest results from the smallest means.

Now it is true that over these expenditures the Board of Education does exercise a certain control, but only of a secondary and inferior sort. It is no part of the business of that Board, or of any officer of it, to take the lead in that matter by determining what new school houses are needed and ought to be built, nor after it is determined that certain school-houses shall be built, to determine upon the plan and to supervise the erection. All this, strange to say, rests, like the repairs and current expenditures, with the local school boards. It is they who are to determine in the first instance the need of a new school, as to which the Board of Education has no original authority, but only the power to say yes or no; and after the new school is determined on, it is they who are to build the school-house according to such plans, specifications and contracts as they may have agreed upon. It is true that these plans, specifications and contracts must be filed with, and approved by the Board of Education; but it is also true that the requirement of this approval does not in practice afford any sufficient guaranty for the judiciousness of the plans or the fidelity or economy of the expenditure. After all, so far as these matters are concerned, they rest substantially with the local boards with whom the expenditure originates, and by whom it is supervised, and who may be adequate and who also may be very inadequate to the proper discharge of that duty.

The erection of a new school-house must evidently afford to those who have the control and superintendence of it, and the fixing upon the plans, the framing of the contracts, and the supervision how these contracts are fulfilled—a certain opportunity of favoring their friends, and there is reason to suppose that this opportunity of determining the particular channels in which the expenditure of this portion of the school money shall run, is in some instances at least a principal inducement for seeking a position in the Board of Education or in the local School Boards. Certain it is, that while a great deal of the time and energy of the Board of Education are concentrated on the expenditure of this money, to the neglect of many other important duties, questions relating to it seem to be settled not upon any general views or comprehensive system, but rather by the combination of a number of Ward interests, each of which has some point to carry, and each of which supports the others on the condition that the others shall support it—of which one result among others is, that in order to satisfy all the parties to this division of the spoils, the Board is exceeding apt, year after year, to agree to more projects for building school-houses than it has any legitimate means to meet.

The business of a critic has a full share of technical trouble and of earthy heaviness. Talent in Art is the exception; genius the phenomenon, the startling rarity, the occasional miracle which feels the multitude with an exhaustless overflow. The critic is required, is entreated, to lay bare the claims and establish the rank of crowds who, mistaking their own enthusiasm for talent or genius, or confounding animal wants with the right of crucifying the beautiful, rush into print, or on canvas, or the stage. If the critic is a gentleman—knowing that many are called and few are chosen, and that of the crowds who seek renown in working out the soul's problems, the immense mass are foredoomed to bite the dust of defeat and bitterness—he can feel to pleasure in condemning and confirming yet more emphatically an adverse verdict of the public. But do so he must; and in this lies the sober duty of his calling. For one that he can unconditionally praise, there are a thousand who must be content to get but few crumbs of approving comfort, or be driven into the desert of mediocrity. What wonder, then, that those who are artists in soul and not in expression—whose inner poet blood cannot find outward manifestation and sublime effluence, because of a starved organization for language, or color, or form, or of an owl or hyenish voice, or of fishy, or monkey-mouth, or crooked body, or whatever else may deny triumph to the writer, the painter, or actor—what wonder that people, whose souls are not harmonized in confluence with their physique (and that harmony makes the artist), should chafe, and ramp, and scethe, and curse? We suppose they can't help it; the old fates will it so. But apart from this, there is something they ought not to do, and that is, accuse the critic of bribery. That is an inelegant excess which is very liable to degenerate into falsehood.

It seems that Mrs. McMahon—a lady who left the shades of private life and "a luxurious home," to adorn the stage of this city and was not pronounced an ornament—lately vindicates the majesty of the feminine buskin, by stating that the press of New York "must be fed"—an announcement which was received by the Boston audience, to whom it was addressed, with "loud applause and cheers." With due regard to Mrs. McMahon, we would ask for the proof of this allegation. The TRIBUNE asked nothing of that lady—and has not even a job-office fee contributions on managers and artists, and thus hold them in bodily fear. Come, now, Mrs. McMahon, make good your assertion, or else we fear that the public may begin to express a little criticism in that report also. What journalists have you "fed" and what have you declined to "feed"? Come, let's have the facts once.

Since the decision of the late Attorney General against the sufficiency of the title to the Brick Church property, and the consequent abandonment of that property as the site for the Post-Office, the mass of citizens seem to have returned with renewed favor to the suggestion made long ago by THE TRIBUNE, that the Post-Office should be placed on the lower end of the Park, having Beckman street extended across to Park place. Here is ample room, at the very point of confluence for all the main streams of city travel, whether by cars, stages, or on foot; room for a building as large as may be desirable, accessible on all sides. A movement of this kind, and also embracing an inquiry into the propriety of taking the Brick Church property into the Park and widening Nassau street through to Wall street, will probably be brought forward in the Board of Councilmen to-night, that being the body in which all matters affecting the disposal of city property or franchises must originate.

It is very generally suspected that the Mayor's plan for the relief of Broadway, by shutting up the basement and howling the fronts of all the buildings to a plain face, and then cutting off six feet from each sidewalk, is really a covert design to get a railroad through the street; and that extensive and well-arranged measures have been taken to accomplish this result. But the scheme, it appears, was too strong, and his Honor's manager has already conceded that the stoops, railings and basement entrances must remain to the extent permitted by existing law—probably because it has been found that the ownership of a house implies the right of convenient and free access to the street. Still they insist upon cutting down the walk, removing the hydrants around the corners, and attaching the lamps to the buildings. This would be directly the opposite of relief. The sidewalks are now too narrow, and an even width of twenty-five feet would be a great improvement. Widening the carriage-way as proposed, would call in a thousand more carts and wagons, and be the cause for licensing more stages; while this crowd, with a reduction of the sidewalk, would materially depreciate the value of Broadway property. It is a bad scheme at the best, and a notoriously expensive to boot.

It is said that Horace Verret, the French artist, is to receive two hundred thousand dollars for a historical painting, to be placed in the Capitol at Washington. This shows how much more profit-

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1857.

able it may be made to paint battles than to fight them. Perhaps Mr. Verret will select the scene of one of Gen. Scott's victories in Mexico as the subject of his picture. He could hardly find a more popular one. And underneath it let it be written how much was paid to the painter, and how much to the General.

But if our great heroes and commanders are permitted to live and die poor, we have a class of public men who enjoy the opportunity to get even richer than the most distinguished French artists. We speak of the Governors of Western Territories, and their chances for speculating in the public lands. A gentleman who formerly occupied a position of this kind has recently been described by some Washington correspondent as deshabing through Pennsylvania avenue in a splendid equipage with livered servants; his name is Lewis Cass. When we read in the reports of the Senate's proceedings that Mr. Cass led the opposition to the payment of a paltry gratuity to Gen. Scott in a speech erining only narrow ideas, we thought it a pity that there should be nothing better under his wig.

We regret to say that the great Insurrection ball in Washington, notwithstanding the able management of Mr. Rufus Choate, and the magnificent supper provided by Gautier, proved a failure—not indeed as to the shuffles, single and double, or the champagne—not as to the music and merriment—not as to the good time generally of those who attended—but as to the amount of cash which the enterprising managers found in their pockets after all was over—after the lights were dext, and the garlands dead, and the banquet hall deserted. Report says that the thing came out something as the Post-Office Department usually does at the end of the fiscal year; and that there is a balance of \$3,000 on the wrong side of the account, which the Committee-men must now pay out of their own personal funds. Hallett's share will amount to more than he received for all his services in saving the Union when that confederacy was threatened by Anthony Burns. This is really too bad, and if it could have been foreseen should have been provided for in the appropriation bill; and even now we think that Mr. Buchanan, who is a warm man, should put his hand into his pocket and relieve his champions from an embarrassment caused solely by their zeal in his behalf.

In June, 1855, Mr. J. B. Breckinridge and Mr. F. Leavenworth got into a quarrel at the Shakespeare Club in this city, and settled their differences only by a duel at Niagara Falls. Mr. Breckinridge received a ball in the calf of the leg, but the wound was trifling. His opponent fared worse, Breckinridge's bullet passing through one thigh, breaking the bone, and imbedding itself deeply in the other. Mr. Leavenworth has since recovered. Mr. Breckinridge went to New-Orleans and became connected editorially with *The Courier*. On Saturday he fought a duel with Mr. Nixon, editor of *The Crescent*, when he received precisely the same kind of a wound that he inflicted on Leavenworth, being, at the second fire, shot in both thighs.

Our Street Commissioner would seem to be laboring under a grave misapprehension as to his line of duty. It is the cleaning of the streets, not the cleaning out of the Treasury.

THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 7, 1857.

Ex-President Pierce signed to a deputation of Tennessee yesterday his intention to make a Southern tour.

The new Cabinet Officers took their respective positions at noon to-day. The duties of each of the departments have been performed since the 10th of March by the chief clerks.

Mr. Buchanan called his Cabinet together at an early hour this morning, and they had quite a protracted session. They will meet every day, commencing on Monday next, until all the urgent business of the day is disposed of. At 12 o'clock the new Secretaries received their portfolios, and commenced the duties in their respective departments. The old Secretaries introduced their chiefs and clerks, and made all proper explanations necessary.

Secretary Dobbin detailed two of the largest United States steamships to assist in the duty of completing the ocean telegraphic communication.

Ex-President Pierce signified to a deputation of Tennessee yesterday his intention to make a Southern tour.

THE DRED SCOTT CASE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 7, 1857.

Judge McLean delivered his views in the Dred Scott case to-day, arguing that Slavery is limited to the range of the State where it is established by municipal law. If Congress deem slaves or free colored persons injurious to a Territory, they have the power to prohibit them from becoming settlers therein.

The power to acquire territory carries the power to govern it. The master does not carry with him to the Territory the law of the State from which he removes; hence the Missouri Compromise was constitutional, and the presumption is in favor of Freedom. Dred Scott and his family were free under the decisions for the last twenty-eight years.

Judge Curtis dissented from the opinion of the majority of the Court, as delivered by Chief Justice Taney, and gave his reasons for the dissent. He maintained that native-born colored persons can be citizens of States and of the United States; that Dred Scott and his family were free when they were removed to Missouri; that the power of Congress to make all rightful rules and regulations respecting the Territory was not, as the majority of the Court expressed, limited to Territory belonging to the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, but has been applied to five subsequent acquisitions of land; that Congress has power to exclude Slavery from the Territories, having established eight Territorial governments without, and recognizing Slavery in six, from the day of Washington to John Quincy Adams.

The opinions occupied five hours in delivery. Judge Wayne, Grier, Campbell and Daniel had papers expressing their views on certain points of opinion of the Court, but did not read them.

Adjourned till the time fixed by law.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION.

POTSDAM, Friday, March 6—7 P. M.

Potdam, the banner town, is true to her integrity. Although having had a severe snow storm all day she has given 500 majority for B. Cairns.

FOREIGN TRADE OF BOSTON.

Boston, Saturday, March 7, 1857.

The imports of Foreign Goods at the port of Boston, for the week ending March 6, were as follows:

Dry Goods, \$1,174,000; Groceries, 94,000; Iron and Steel, 1,231,000; Miscellaneous, 22,000; Total, \$2,521,000.

Exports, \$1,174,000; Groceries, 94,000; Iron and Steel, 1,231,000; Miscellaneous, 22,000; Total, \$2,521,000.

Imports in the corresponding week of 1856, \$1,174,000.

Exports in 1856, \$1,174,000.

THE LATE FIRE AT MOBILE.

MOBILE, Saturday, March 8, 1857.

New-Orleans papers of Monday last received the fire at Mobile on Saturday destroyed 2,300 bales of cotton, valued at \$224,000 on which there was insurance in Mobile to the amount of \$150,000.

Dr. Kane's remains will not reach here till Tuesday morning. Preparations for giving them a homecoming service are being made on an enlarged scale. On Wednesday they will be forwarded to Philadelphia.

EDWARD EVERETT is to lecture at Washington at Albany in the 17th inst., at the invitation of all the most eminent citizens. Tickets \$1 each, with the exception of the Washington Monument.

ATTENTIONS TO THE GOVERNOR.—By and with the advice and consent of the Senate—Commissioners to locate Quarantine Station—Charles Hackett Brooklyn, Robert Brown of New-York—Oliver Brown of Springfield.

NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1857.

able it may be made to paint battles than to fight them. Perhaps Mr. Verret will select the scene of one of Gen. Scott's victories in Mexico as the subject of his picture. He could hardly find a more popular one. And underneath it let it be written how much was paid to the painter, and how much to the General.

But if our great heroes and commanders are permitted to live and die poor, we have a class of public men who enjoy the opportunity to get even richer than the most distinguished French artists. We speak of the Governors of Western Territories, and their chances for speculating in the public lands. A gentleman who formerly occupied a position of this kind has recently been described by some Washington correspondent as deshabing through Pennsylvania avenue in a splendid equipage with livered servants; his name is Lewis Cass. When we read in the reports of the Senate's proceedings that Mr. Cass led the opposition to the payment of a paltry gratuity to Gen. Scott in a speech erining only narrow ideas, we thought it a pity that there should be nothing better under his wig.

We regret to say that the great Insurrection ball in Washington, notwithstanding the able management of Mr. Rufus Choate, and the magnificent supper provided by Gautier, proved a failure—not indeed as to the shuffles, single and double, or the champagne—not as to the music and merriment—not as to the good time generally of those who attended—but as to the amount of cash which the enterprising managers found in their pockets after all was over—after the lights were dext, and the garlands dead, and the banquet hall deserted. Report says that the thing came out something as the Post-Office Department usually does at the end of the fiscal year; and that there is a balance of \$3,000 on the wrong side of the account, which the Committee-men must now pay out of their own personal funds. Hallett's share will amount to more than he received for all his services in saving the Union when that confederacy was threatened by Anthony Burns. This is really too bad, and if it could have been foreseen should have been provided for in the appropriation bill; and even now we think that Mr. Buchanan, who is a warm man, should put his hand into his pocket and relieve his champions from an embarrassment caused solely by their zeal in his behalf.

In June, 1855, Mr. J. B. Breckinridge and Mr. F. Leavenworth got into a quarrel at the Shakespeare Club in this city, and settled their differences only by a duel at Niagara Falls. Mr. Breckinridge received a ball in the calf of the leg, but the wound was trifling. His opponent fared worse, Breckinridge's bullet passing through one thigh, breaking the bone, and imbedding itself deeply in the other. Mr. Leavenworth has since recovered. Mr. Breckinridge went to New-Orleans and became connected editorially with *The Courier*